SaskTel

Financial Statements of

HOSPITALITY NETWORK CANADA INC.

December 31, 2007

Hospitality Network Canada Inc. (Hospitality Network)
www.hospitalitynetwork.ca

Hospitality Network Canada Inc. (HN) is an incorporated wholly owned subsidiary of SaskTel, in the business of providing communication and entertainment services to two segments of the Canadian healthcare industry – acute care and senior care homes. Our acute care division is the largest operator of hospital patient television and telephone rental in Canada, and our senior care home division is the leading provider of a managed communication and entertainment solutions for senior's care homes. With over 40 years of experience, HN provides services to over 380 healthcare locations nationwide. HN's head office is located in Regina, Saskatchewan with our operations office located in Mississauga, Ontario. HN employs 425 people across Canada including 33 in Saskatchewan.

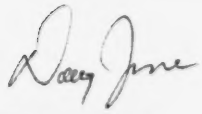
President's Message

HN's primary focus is to recognize and understand the Canadian healthcare environment and the challenges that it faces. We appreciate the pressure that healthcare facilities face with limited resources and time. We also empathize with patients and long-term care residents who wish for nothing more than a little piece of home during their stay.

As the leading provider of interactive communication and entertainment solutions to the Canadian healthcare industry, Hospitality Network offers solutions that meet both healthcare facility and patient/resident needs. For patients and residents, our service brings communication and entertainment solutions right to the bedside so that patients and residents can stay in tune, in touch and informed. For our client hospitals and long-term care facilities, we manage all aspects of our solutions saving the facility time and money while generating a new source of revenue that can be used to reinvest in care.

We continually strive to introduce new services to our hospital clients that enhance the patient in-hospital experience and generate additional revenues for the hospitals. New services that have been recently deployed or are under development include: automated patient rental services, clinical applications at the bedside, patient internet access, and bedside long distance operator services.

Total revenues for 2007 were approximately $24.5 million with 94 percent generated outside of Saskatchewan. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, and amortization (EBITDA) represented approx 25 percent of revenues.



Doug Jesse
President and CEO, Hospitality Network

KPMG

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AUDITORS' REPORT

To The Member's of the Legislative Assembly, Province of Saskatchewan

We have audited the statement of financial position of Hospitality Network Canada Inc. as at December 31, 2007 and the statements of operations and comprehensive income, retained earnings and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2007 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

Regina, Canada
February 5, 2008

KPMG LLP, is a Canadian limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative. KPMG Canada provides services to KPMG LLP.

Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31, (Thousands of dollars)	2007	2006
Operating revenues	$24,516	$23,815
Operating expenses	14,285	13,849
Gross profit	10,231	9,966
Selling, general and administrative expenses		
Selling and administrative	4,210	3,664
Depreciation and amortization	2,657	2,280
	6,867	5,944
Operating income	3,364	4,022
Other items		
Interest income	222	177
Interest expense on long-term debt	(516)	(809)
Non-controlling interest	(6)	(35)
Gain (loss) on sale of assets	(166)	117
Net income	2,898	3,472
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Comprehensive income	$2,898	$3,472

See accompanying notes

Statement of Retained Earnings

For the year ended December 31, (Thousands of dollars)	2007	2006
Retained earnings, beginning of year	$9,502	$7,766
Net income	2,898	3,472
	12,400	11,238
Dividends	1,251	1,736
Retained earnings, end of year	$11,149	$9,502

See accompanying notes

Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, (Thousands of dollars)	2007	2006
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and short-term investments (Note 6)	$4,301	$5,890
Accounts receivable (Note 13a)	1,407	1,147
Inventory	1,248	1,058
Prepaid expenses	315	258
	7,271	8,353
Property, plant and equipment (Note 7)	13,242	11,915
Deferred costs (Note 8)	2,287	2,088
Intangible assets (Note 9)	745	875
Goodwill	11,368	11,368
Investment in capital leases	-	104
	$34,913	$34,703
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 13a)	$1,223	$984
Dividend payable	1,251	566
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 10)	2,558	470
	5,032	2,020
Long-term debt (Note 10)	7,972	12,227
	13,004	14,247
Non-controlling interest	-	194
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 11)	8,999	8,999
Contributed surplus	1,761	1,761
Retained earnings	11,149	9,502
	21,909	20,262
	$34,913	$34,703

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Board

Robert Watson

Dale Baron

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, (Thousands of dollars)	2007	2006
Operating activities		
Net income	$2,898	$3,472
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	2,657	2,280
Non-controlling interest	6	35
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	166	(117)
Net change in non-cash working capital (Note 13b)	(268)	(679)
Cash provided by operating activities	5,459	4,991
Investing activities		
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	(3,324)	(1,431)
Proceeds on sale of assets	-	352
Deferred costs	(649)	(532)
Investment in capital leases	51	24
Non-controlling interest (Note 5)	(200)	-
Cash used in investing activities	(4,122)	(1,587)
Financing activities		
Repayment of long-term debt	(2,329)	(440)
Capital lease obligation	(31)	-
Dividends paid	(566)	(1,300)
Cash used in financing activities	(2,926)	(1,740)
Increase (decrease) in cash	(1,589)	1,664
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	5,890	4,226
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$4,301	$5,890
Comprised of:		
Cash	$1,979	$2,277
Short-term investments	2,322	3,613
	$4,301	$5,890

See accompanying notes

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1 – The Corporation

Hospitality Network Canada Inc. (the Corporation) is incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act*, Saskatchewan. The Corporation is a subsidiary of SaskTel Investments Inc., which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Saskatchewan Telecommunications Holding Corporation (Holdco). The primary activity of the Corporation is to provide entertainment and communication services to Canadian hospitals and seniors care home facilities.

The financial results of the Corporation are included in the consolidated financial statements of Holdco, a Saskatchewan Provincial Crown corporation. By virtue of its ownership structure, the Corporation is not subject to Federal or Provincial income taxes in Canada.

Note 2 – Change in accounting policies

Effective January 1, 2007, the Corporation adopted the accounting recommendations for accounting changes (Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA) Handbook Section 1506) in accordance with the transitional provisions of the section. The new standard allows for voluntary changes in accounting policies only if they result in the financial statements providing reliable and more relevant information and that new disclosures are required in respect of changes in accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and correction of errors. The adoption of section 1506 has had no material impact on these financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Corporation adopted the accounting recommendations for comprehensive income (CICA Handbook Section 1530), financial instruments - recognition and measurement (CICA Handbook Section 3855), financial instruments – disclosure and presentation (CICA Handbook Section 3861), hedges (CICA Handbook Section 3865) and equity (CICA Handbook Section 3251) in accordance with the transitional provisions of the sections. These sections provide standards for recognition, measurement, disclosure and presentation of financial assets, financial liabilities, non-financial derivatives and embedded derivatives, and describe when and how hedge accounting may be applied. CICA Handbook Section 1530 provides standards for the reporting and presentation of comprehensive income, which represents the change in equity from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Other comprehensive income refers to items recognized in comprehensive income that are excluded from net income calculated in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada.

Upon adoption of these new standards, the Corporation designated its cash and short-term investments as held-for-trading which are measured at fair value. Unrealized changes in the fair value of these financial instruments are included in net income. Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables which are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and long-term debt are classified as other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The adoption of these new standards has had no material impact on these financial statements.

Derivatives may be embedded in other host instruments. Under the new standards embedded derivatives are treated as separate derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not clearly and closely related to those of the host instrument, when the embedded derivative has the same terms as those of a stand-alone derivative, and the combined contract is not held-for-trading or designated at fair value. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with subsequent changes recognized in net earnings. The Corporation selected January 1, 2003 as the transition date for embedded derivatives, as such only contracts or financial instruments entered into or modified after the transition date were

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 2 – Change in accounting policies, continued

examined for embedded derivatives. As at December 31, 2007, and December 31, 2006, the Corporation does not have any outstanding contracts or financial instruments with embedded derivatives.

The Corporation had no "other comprehensive income or loss" transactions during the period and no opening or closing balances for accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

Note 3 – Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada. The most significant policies are outlined below.

Cash and short-term investments

Cash and short-term investments include investments in money market instruments which are purchased with maturity dates of less than 90 days as well as interest bearing investments with financial institutions that are due on demand. Short-term investments are stated at fair value.

Inventory

Inventory of equipment and supplies is valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) and replacement cost.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization is provided over the estimated useful lives using the methods noted below:

	Method	Estimated useful life
Plant and equipment	straight-line	5 – 10 years
Office furniture and equipment	diminishing balance	7 – 10 years

With respect to property, plant and equipment acquired or constructed over time, the Corporation follows the policy of capitalizing related equipment, construction, and installation costs as plant under construction. These costs are then depreciated on a basis consistent with the Corporation's depreciation policy from the date the asset is substantially completed and put into productive use.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3 – Summary of significant accounting policies, continued

Deferred costs

Incremental direct selling costs related to obtaining specific contracts that, in the Corporation's view, have a clearly defined future market are deferred and amortized over the terms of the contracts. Deferred development costs relating to new product lines are amortized over the estimated period of benefit on a diminishing balance basis. Deferred installation and engineering costs incurred at the technical design stage of equipment installations are amortized using the straight-line method. The management of the Corporation periodically assesses the recoverability of these deferred costs with reference to expected future operations and will write off those deferred costs not considered recoverable.

	Method	Estimated useful life
Deferred selling costs	straight-line	4 – 10 years
Deferred development costs	diminishing balance	10 years
Deferred installation and engineering costs	straight-line	10 years

Finite-life intangible assets

Finite-life intangible assets acquired in a business combination are recorded at their fair values. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

	Estimated useful life
Customer contracts	8 years

Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. They are written down to fair value when the related undiscounted cash flows are not expected to allow for recovery of the carrying value.

Goodwill

Goodwill is the residual amount that results when the purchase price of an acquired business exceeds the sum of the amounts allocated to the assets acquired, less liabilities assumed, based on their fair values. Goodwill is allocated as of the date of the business combination to the Corporation's reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination.

Goodwill is not amortized and is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. The impairment test is carried out in two steps. In the first step, the carrying amount of the reporting unit is compared with its fair value. When the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not to be impaired and the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. The second step is carried out when the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, in which case the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill is compared with its carrying amount to measure the amount of the impairment loss, if any. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined in the same manner as the value of goodwill is determined in a business combination described in the preceding paragraph, using the fair value of the reporting unit as if it was the purchase price. When the carrying amount of reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of the goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized in an amount equal to the excess and is presented as a separate line item in the statement of operations and comprehensive income.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3 – Summary of significant accounting policies, continued

Leases

Where the Corporation is the lessee, asset values recoded under capital leases are amortized on a straight-line basis over the period of expected use. Obligations recorded under capital leases are reduced by lease payments net of imputed interest.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from the provision of entertainment and communication services is recognized at the time the service is provided. Revenue from the sale of equipment is recognized when the product is shipped in accordance with the terms of sales arrangements, title or risk of loss has been transferred, and pricing is fixed and determinable.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets, including property, plant and equipment, are amortized over their useful lives. The Corporation reviews long-lived assets for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized on a long-lived asset to be held and used when its carrying value exceeds the total undiscounted cash flows expected from its use and eventual disposal. The amount of loss recorded is determined by deducting the asset's fair value (based on discounted cash flows from its use and disposition) from its carrying value.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent asset and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, accounts receivable and the underlying provision for bad debts, the carrying amount of goodwill, the carrying amount of intangible assets and the recoverability of deferred costs. The inherent uncertainty involved in making such estimates and assumptions may impact the actual results reported in future periods.

Note 4 – Accounting policy developments

Capital disclosures

The new recommendations of the CICA for capital disclosures (CICA Handbook Section 1535) will become effective for the Corporation's 2008 fiscal year. The new recommendations establish standards for disclosing information about the Corporation's capital (debt and equity) and how it is managed. Specifically, information should be disclosed to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the Corporation's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital. The Corporation does not expect to be materially affected by the new recommendations.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 4 – Accounting policy developments, continued

Financial instruments - disclosures

The new recommendations of the CICA for financial instruments – disclosures (CICA Handbook Section 3862) replace the existing disclosure recommendations of financial instruments – disclosure and presentation (CICA Handbook Section 3861). The new recommendations will apply to the Corporation's 2008 fiscal year and will result in additional disclosures related to financial instruments, and the nature, extent and management of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed.

Financial instruments – presentation

The existing recommendations of the CICA for financial instruments presentation included in financial instruments – presentation and disclosure (CICA Handbook Section 3861) are carried forward, unchanged as financial instruments - presentation (CICA Handbook Section 3863).

Inventories

The new recommendations of the CICA for inventories (CICA Handbook 3031) will become effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, with early adoption permitted. The new recommendations establish standards for the determination of the cost of inventories and the subsequent recognition as expense, including any write-down to net realizable value and reversals of previous write-downs for increases to net realizable value. The Corporation does not expect to be materially affected by the new recommendations.

International Financial Reporting Standards

The Accounting Standards Board of the CICA has adopted a strategic plan that will result in Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP) converging with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). It is anticipated that the transition process will be completed by 2011, at which time Canadian GAAP will be fully converged with IFRS for public accountable enterprises. Throughout the transition period, standards subject to joint-convergence projects may be adopted prior to full convergence. Standards not subject to joint convergence projects will be exposed in an omnibus manner for adoption at the time of convergence. Throughout the process there will be assessments of progress toward convergence, the first of which will be a progress review by the Accounting Standards Board, to be released by March 31, 2008. This review will confirm the implementation date for convergence. Due to the evolving nature of IFRS through convergence projects, it is difficult to assess the impact of convergence, if any, on the Corporation.

Note 5 – Reorganization

Effective February 28, 2007, the Corporation entered into an agreement to dissolve Hospitality Network Canada Partnership (the Partnership) and, as a result, acquired the remaining 1% interest in the Partnership from Esterhazy Holding, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Holdco, for cash consideration of $199,734. As this is a common controlled transaction, it has been accounted for at carrying value.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6 – Cash and short-term investments

Cash includes $212,000 (2006 - $212,000) that is pledged as collateral for a letter of credit relating to the guarantee of vendor payment for payroll. Restricted cash is not available for general corporate purposes.

Short-term investments consist of funds invested at an interest rate of 4.00% (2006 – 4.00%).

Note 7 – Property, plant and equipment

	Cost	Accumulated depreciation and amortization	Net book value	
			2007	2006
			(Thousands of dollars)	
Plant and equipment	**$21,486**	**$9,993**	**$11,493**	$10,204
Office furniture and equipment	**1,426**	**766**	**660**	467
Plant under construction	**1,089**	**-**	**1,089**	1,244
	$24,001	**$10,759**	**$13,242**	$11,915

Depreciation and amortization for the year totalled $2,077,634 (2006 - $1,760,305).

Note 8 – Deferred costs

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	
			2007	2006
			(Thousands of dollars)	
Deferred selling costs	**$3,021**	**$1,244**	**$1,777**	$1,600
Deferred development costs	**414**	**326**	**88**	111
Deferred installation and engineering costs	**680**	**258**	**422**	377
	$4,115	**$1,828**	**$2,287**	$2,088

Amortization for the year totalled $449,520 (2006 - $389,762).

Note 9 – Intangible assets

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value	
			2007	2006
			(Thousands of dollars)	
Customer contracts	**$1,037**	**$292**	**$745**	$875

Amortization for the year totalled $129,599 (2006 - $129,466).

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 10 – Long-term debt

	2007	2006
	(Thousands of dollars)	
Due to Holdco, secured by all assets, bearing interest at 4.25%; repayable in blended monthly installments of $235,264; due December 2011	**$10,368**	$-
Due to Holdco, unsecured, bearing interest at Holdco's average monthly borrowing rate plus 0.25%; no fixed repayment terms.	**-**	2,801
Due to Holdco, secured by all assets, bearing interest at 6.55%; repayable in blended monthly installments of $92,000; due March 2016	**-**	9,896
	10,368	12,697
Capital lease obligation (a)	**162**	-
	10,530	12,697
Less current portion	**2,558**	470
	$7,972	$12,227

a) Certain property, plant and equipment have been acquired under lease transactions which are accounted for as purchases. The capital lease obligations recorded in these financial statements reflect the present value of future minimum lease payments under these leases, discounted 4.49%.

Capital lease obligations

	2007	2006
	(Thousands of dollars)	
2008	**$134**	$-
2009	**33**	-
Aggregate future minimum lease payments	**167**	-
Portion representing implied interest	**(5)**	-
Capital lease obligations	**162**	-
Less current portion	**129**	-
Long-term portion	**$33**	$-

Interest expense on capital lease obligations during the year totalled $2,050 (2006 – $Nil).

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 10 – Long-term debt, continued

Approximate principal repayments due in the next five years are as follows:

	(Thousands of dollars)
2008	$2,558
2009	2,568
2010	2,645
2011	2,759
2012	-

Note 11 – Share capital

	2007	2006
		(Thousands of dollars)
Authorized:		
Unlimited number of Class "A" common voting shares		
Issued:		
102,710 shares	$8,999	$8,999

Note 12 – Commitments and contingencies

The future minimum lease payments over the next five years under operating leases of the Corporation for equipment and premises rent are as follows:

	(Thousands of dollars)
2008	$611
2009	512
2010	220
2011	127
2012	106

In the normal course of operations, the Corporation may become involved in various claims and litigation. While the final outcome with respect to claims and litigation cannot be predicted with certainty, it is the opinion of management that any resolution would not have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial position or results of operations.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13 – Additional financial information

a) Balance sheet

	2007	2006
	(Thousands of dollars)	
Accounts receivable		
Customer accounts receivable	$1,345	$1,121
Accrued receivables - customer	24	53
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(13)	(83)
	1,356	1,091
Other	51	56
	$1,407	$1,147
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$724	$583
Payroll and other employee-related liabilities	254	168
Taxes payable	245	233
	$1,223	$984

b) Supplementary cash flow information

	2007	2006
	(Thousands of dollars)	
Net change in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	$(260)	$(10)
Inventory	(190)	(622)
Prepaid expenses	(57)	(73)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	239	26
	$(268)	$(679)
Interest paid	$497	$784

Note 14 – Financial instruments

The Corporation's financial instruments include cash and short-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, short-term obligations and long-term debt, which by their nature are subject to risks.

Price risk – currency risk

The Corporation is exposed to currency risk primarily through transactions with foreign suppliers and short-term foreign commitments. At present this risk is minimal and not actively managed. The Corporation does not actively trade derivative financial instruments. At December 31, 2007, there were no derivative financial instruments outstanding.

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 14 – Financial instruments, continued

Price risk – interest rate risk

The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk arising from fluctuations in interest rates on short-term investments, short-term obligations and long-term debt. Interest rate risk on short and long-term liabilities are managed based on the refinancing needs of the Corporation.

Price risk – market risk

The Corporation is exposed to market risk on short-term investments. Fair value adjustments will fluctuate based on changes in market prices, however the fluctuations should not be significant due to the short term nature of the investments.

Credit risk

The Corporation is exposed to credit risk through its short-term investments and accounts receivable. Credit risk related to short-term investments is minimized by dealing with institutions that have strong credit ratings. Credit risk related to customer accounts receivable is minimized because of the large and diverse customer base. The Corporation evaluates customer credit risk and limits credit availability when necessary. Provisions for credit losses are maintained and regularly reviewed by the Corporation.

Fair value

Fair values approximate amounts at which financial instruments could be exchanged between willing parties based on current markets for instruments with similar characteristics such as risk, principal and remaining maturities. Fair values are estimates using present value and other valuation techniques which are significantly affected by the assumptions used concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates that reflect varying degrees of risk. Therefore, due to the use of judgment and future-orientated information, aggregate fair value amounts should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the instruments.

The carrying value of cash and short-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and short-term obligations approximates their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments. The carrying value of the Corporation's debt approximates fair value.

Note 15 – Related party transactions

Included in these financial statements are transactions with various Saskatchewan Crown corporations, departments, agencies, boards and commissions related to Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan (CIC) by virtue of common control by the Government of Saskatchewan, and non-Crown corporations and enterprises subject to joint control and significant influence by the Government of Saskatchewan and the Saskatchewan Telecommunications Holding Corporation (collectively referred to as "related parties").

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 15 – Related party transactions, continued

Routine operating transactions with related parties are settled at prevailing market prices (exchange values) under normal trade terms. These transactions and amounts outstanding are as follows:

	2007	2006
		(Thousands of dollars)
Operating revenues	**$195**	$222
Operating expenses	**767**	737
Interest expense	**438**	784
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	**229**	45
Accounts receivable	**10**	55

The Corporation pays Saskatchewan Provincial Sales Tax to the Saskatchewan Department of Finance on all taxable purchases. Taxes paid are recorded as part of the cost of those purchases. Other amounts and transactions due to (from) related parties and terms of settlement are described separately in these financial statements and notes thereto.